CREDIT MOBILIER COMING HOME

A Disgraceful Scandal in Our Custom House.

The Expesures of the Ring Which Has Swindled the Government.

Lawrence the Chief and His Operations as Told by District Attorney Bliss.

A SET-BACK TO CIVIL SERVICE REPORM.

"Let Everybody Go to the Devil."

Stupendous Frauds Upon the Government by British, Canadian and New York Merchants.

Secretary Bristow Cleaning the Augean Stables in Wall Street

A ROMANTIC STORY TWICE TOLD

The readers of the HERALD will remember the scandal in connection with the smugging of sliks by a ring formed of Custom House officers and others that was exposed in the early part of this year. The HERALD of Wednesday gave a resume of the case, which has caused so much scandal in revenue circles in expectation of the arrival of the chief operator. Lawrence, who was surrendered by the English authorities after his escape to Canada, and his arrest in an Irish port, which he had made by taking possage at Halifax. Lawrence, alias "Lazarus," arrived on the steamer Scythia at this port yesterday morning in charge of a detec tive, and the vessel was met in the lower bay by Deputy Marshals Harris and Bernhard, who have been in waiting with the revenue cutter Washington and authority from District Attorney Bliss to take him into the custody of the United States. Orders were also given that no person should be allowed to communicate with the accused upon his arrival.

Yesterday morning Lawrence was taken off the Scythia by the marshals and conveyed to the federal building in Chambers street, with as much secrecy as possible. He was taken to the Marshal's office and from thence to the office of District Attorney Bues, who ordered him confined in Ludiow Street Jail on the bench warrant of Judge Blatchford, without ball. About the United States building it was generally beheved that Lawrence is to be used as a witness for the government against the merchants, and one of the United States Commissioners stated to the BERALD reporter that he thought the trip of District Attorney Blus to Washington, from which he had just returned, was directed to this end. He added that he believed Mr. Bliss would make a reputation in developing these frauds that would be lasting and give him political influence in this

The reporter visited Ludlow Street Jan with the view of seeing Lawrence and Colonel Robert Des Anges, but Warden Dunham reported that his Anges, but Warden Dunham reported that his orders were that nobody could see Lawrence without an order from Mr. Hiss, and that Coionei Des Anges was engaged. The secrecy maintained in this case, the employment of the revenue cutter Washington to take this State prisoner off the Scythia—indeed all the facts, confirm the remark made by a special detective of the Attorney General's office at Washington, that "the government have got the New York merchants foul, and now they must have desired in the successful;" that he New York merchants foul, and now they must have desired in the successful; that he had "done nothing except commit a breach successful;" that he had "done nothing except commit a breach The story we publish this morning is certainly one that should induce us to stop and ask :- "Is there any longer any commercial probley in the metropolis of America? If District Attorney Bliss' story, given below, be correct the puelle will scarcely know our honest merchants from the fraudulent scamps who yearly register in the City Inrectory as such.

THE GOVERNMENT STATEMENT. There was considerable excitement about the

effice of United States District Attorney Bliss yesterday, and it was given out at an early hour in the morning that Mr. Bliss would, later in the day, give to the press a sensation before which triddly Mobilier would be forgotten. Mr. Bliss spent the entire day in preparing the government side of the case, and called into his service several stenographers and all his chrical force.

As a result of this day's work the following was last night supplied to reporters :-

last night supplied to reporters:—
Late in January of the present year a long investigation which had been instituted by the Collector and Surveyor of the port, with the cooperation of some of the special agents, for the purpose of ascertaining in what way goods, chiefly sike and laces, could be sold in the market at prices considerably under the cost of importation, culminated in the seizure of eight cases of goods their recently arrived which had been entered as hosiery, all of which, except one, were found to contain expensive French silks. They were invoiced

FROM ST. ETIENNE, IN PRANCE, prom st. ETIENNE, IN PRANCE, to consignees here, who were found to be fic-titious persons. As soon as this setzure was made the turn of the investigation was directed toward every one who had anything to do with these eight cases, and to all other cutries of goods with

every one who had anything to do with these eight cases, and to all other chirles of goods with which the same persons had been connected. It was then found that there had been, at intervals of about a month each, eight other similar importations of goods from St. Ettenne, as involced as hostery, and each case in all the involces contained, or purported to contain, precisely the same qualities, sizes and kinds of hostery, and of precisely the same values.

The investigation deadurably encountering the involces as the part of the precise of the same values.

The investigation deadurably encountering the investigation deadurably encountering the same of severed that within about two years past there eave been made at this port about eighty entries, all of which have been finde to the name of severed that within about two years past there have been made at this port about eighty entries, all of which have been finded to the name of severed that within about two years past there are not on supposed. They were entered the observable, the name of severe made in the cases were. In fact, cheffy sike, sipacas, mobairs and laces. They were entered the system of the same paid upon factures of pate, &c. The duty was paid upon them at the low rate required upon goods which they purported to be, and not at the high rate white they should actually have paid. The government were in fact goods of a high value, while they were in fact goods of a high value, with all or nearly all of these cuttes Charles L. Lawrence was directly concerned. He employed the brokers who prepared the papers. He himself grave the bond required upon entry at the Custom House, signing the bond as attorney for the nominal consigness, when in fact no such persons existed, and of course he could not be their attorney. The way in which the irand was committed peems to have been by the alrect bribery of one of the

DEFITY COLLECTORS, ROBERT DES ANGES.
Under the system which the law provides and which, from the glowing communes of New York, has come to be almost absolutely necessary, when an entry is made at the Custom House all of the goods in the lavoice are not sent to the Appraiser's store to be examined, to see whether the contents of the cases correspond with the statement in the invoice. Only one case in ten is sent for such examination, that case being supposed to be selected by the Departy Collector at random, and it being assumed that if the contents of this case are found to correspond with the invoice the onlicits of an ine-other cases are also correctly stated in the intence.

ONE CASE IN TEX DEPUTY COLLECTORS, ROBERT DES ANGES.

ferior quality or hable to a lower rate of duty than the remainder of the goods

THE GOVERNMENT IS DEFFAUDED

of its proper duty. In the case to which we are referring Deputy Collector Des Anges designated in each instance the package which was son to the Appraiser's store, and in each instance the centents of the package which was son to the Appraiser's store corresponded with the invoice, but did not correspond with the partner of the packages delivered to the importer. This coincidence alone, that in every one of these invoices pres anges should bestinate for examination the one case by which alone the government could be derrauded is sufficient to satisfy any sensible man that he must have been in collusion with the partners seeking to defraud. The government is fortunately in possession of a large amount of other and direct evidence which, in the opinion of its officers, leaves

No question as to the discovery of the fraud thates. L. Lawrence escaped to Canada and thence to England. He was arrested at queenstown, and in his possession there were found various papers, and among others a letter in the handwriting of Des Anges, without date, signature or address. This

TELLIALE LETTER

is in the following words:—

No further communication, verbally or in writing. You are followed, and so am it.

Let everything so to the part of the future.

There were also found in Lawrence's possession numerous letters and telegrams from his wife and other friends, sent to him after his escape from the were founded these letters and telegrams from his wife and other friends, sent to him after his escape from the wife and other friends, sent to him after his escape from the wife.

numerous letters and telegrams from his wife and other friends, sent to him after his escape from New York, and these letters were full of assur-

numerous letters and telegrams from his wife and other friends, sent to him alter his escape from New York, and these letters were full of assurances that

BES ANGES WAS TRUE TO THE CONSPIRATORS and would not betray them. Des Anges had had peculiarly the confidence of all the officers of the government. So much so that when the existence of francis was suspected he was consulted as to the MEANS TO BE TAKEN TO DETECT THEM.

He had served to our army during the recellion, chiefly in the Southern Department, and had there made many influential friends. He had also been an officer in the British Army, and was believed to have solved creditacity in that. It has been discovered, however, that he was not a combatant in the British Army, but was

MESELY A PAYMASTER,
and that he had absconded in 1802 from England, a defaulter in his account as such paymaster to the amount of £1,400. It may be added that Des Anges was the PIRST PRODUCT OF THE CIVIL SERVICE ENFORM in the New York Custom House, naving been the first person examined and appointed under the new rules. Des Anges, upon the first discovery of the irands, was indicted, voluntarily surrendered himself, and was allowed to go upon small bail, but after the discovery of the papers upon Lawrence, and some other evidence, he was rearrested by the District Attorney and has since been in Ludiow Street Jail in default of \$15,000 bail.

CHARLES L. LAWRENCE.
as has already been stated, ded from New York to Cabada, escaping from the city on the very night of the day on which an indictment had been found by the Grand Jury against him for violation of the Revenue law. He had by some means obtained knowledge of the finding of the indictment. He went to Canada and lived openiy in Montreal for several days. The District Attorney then reconvenes the Grand Jury and procured an indictment before proceedings could be taken, and he went to Canada and lived openiy in Montreal for several days. The District Attorney to extradition with Great Britain.

Lawrence in like manner learned of

UNDER THE NAME OF GEORGE G. GORDON, had reached St. John, N. B., thence gone to Halifax, from which place he was about to sail, or had

fax, from which place he was about to sail, or had sailed, for Europe.

Before the teiegram requesting his arrest reached Halifax Lawrence had sailed in the Caspian to Queenstown. The Cable was at once employed.

And Mr. Schenck was directed by the Secretary of State to take measures for his arrest on his arrival at Queenstown and his extradition to this country. Without waiting for news of the arrival the District Attorney sent Mr. John Mooney, a detective of this city, and Messrs N. P. Rice and F. W. Brooks, cierks in the Custom House, to England, as witnesses against him. He was arrested at Queenstown, on the 7th of March and teken to London, where he was held until the witness reached there. After a vigorous resistance and several hearings before Sir Inomass Howry, the magistrate at Bow street, he was, on the 15th of April, ordered to be delivered to Mr. Mooney to be brought to this country. Under the English law, however, he had a right to appeal, which he could exercise at any time within inteen days, and, therefore, he was necessarily retained there until the lat of May, when he sailed on the Seylinia in charge of Mr. Mooney. After Lawrence was indeed extradited Abraham Hoffining, one of the

nung, one of the
Liverpool Members of the Conspiracy,
offered Mr. Mooney \$5,000, gold, if he would al avenue to escape or be rescued; and, subse-cently, Aaron Woir, another of the gang, lu-cased the offer to \$10,000; and, when that was used, wanted to know how much would accom-

pitsh the result.

As already stated there were found upon Law "done nothing except commit a breach

contrainted, it will be "successing;" that he had "come nothing except commit a breach of the revenue laws of the United States," and that "the courts of Great Britain are not going to ad in any bubishment for any such offence," and assures aim that he "learns that

THE FIRE SEEMS VERY BOY IN NEW YORK, but, like all hot fires, will the sooner burn out. The affair will be the usual nine days' wonder and then will be forgotten. I have heard no news of any importance from there (I mean New York.)

—, who is the only one i hear from, seems nervous and anxious: but, mind, he is not without hope that the business will be resumed later on. I think he is a little too sanguine in this; but who can tell what is in the fature. I hear that—was hable to have trouble on his arrival; for I do not believe that he will incure any difficulty."

The other letters and telegrams found upon Lawrence consisted chiefly of information as to what was being done to track him down, and of advice as to where he should go. These papers are somewhat metaphorical in the lawrenge they use. One of them, from Montreal, addressed to G. Gordon at Hallian, states, "The doctors in consultation advised the air of Bermoua or The South for France For Mrs. GUSH.

The would possibly find the English climate too severe." Lawrence, unfortunately for himself, did not take this advice, and of find this climate rather severe. Others of the letters contain amusing comments on the lawyers who were acting in behalf of Lawrence and in in associates, comments which they would hardly consider complimentary. ** * There was also found upon Lawrence

Lawrence

A CIFHER AND REY

to it, containing about 1,500 separate key words
and adapted on a business with all parts of the
world, and with provisions for honest as well as
disnonest dealings. One phrase in this cipner
conveys to the correspondent the information
that "I find, in consequence of bad prices and
extra demands from the people working with me,
that that

THE BUSINESS WILL NOT PAY

more than fitteen per centilet. Write Lyon if he wants to continue; the risk is very smail." It would seem that fitteen per cent would be sufficient profit in an ordinary business. In the cipher words are employed to designate all the officers of the Custom House.

THE WORD "EDITOR,"
for instance, is found to mean "wharf inspector." for instance, is found to mean "wharf inspector." Directions are given in the cipher for the making out of "actual" and "correct" invoices, for the making out of "actual" and "correct" invoices, for the making out of "apscal" invoices, of "pro format invoices," of "apscal" invoices, of "invoices absolutely correct;" also for making the invoices of greater value and making them of smaller value, and for sending goods without invoices. Provision is made for indicating the fact that officers of customs have been removed or threatened with removal. Orders are given that addresses should be changed, as to now goods should be packed, is made for indicating the fact that officers of cus-tonis have been removed or threatened with re-moval. Orders are given that addresses should be changed, as to now goods second be packed, that a change should be made in the names of the consignees: that the Consular invoice should be made in London, or in Liverpool, or elsewhere:

"MY NEW MAN IS IN TROUBLE,"
"the old man is in trouble;" that "I expect trouble;" that "I don't anticipate trouble;" that "the whole supment has been ordered for examination;" that "the value should be reduced to one-fourth of the invoice," "to one-third of the nectual invoice," "to one-half of the actual invoice," and, in short, all the machinery is provided for communicating, by single words, full information as to everything which had been done or was expected to be one on this side, and full instructions as to how goods were to be prepared and shipped so as to defraud the revenue. In some instances

some instances

THE CIPHER IS INGENIOUSLY PREFABED,
as, so to speak, a cipher within a cipher. For
instance:—The word "vertical" means, in the interpretation of the cipher, "let moulous make
leave;" but on turning to "labulous" in the cipher
we flud that it means "William Benjamin," and that
"leave" is the cipher means "Consular inveice,"
So that the words "let fabulous make leave,"
through the norminal interpretation of the word
"vertical," really mean
"LET WILLIAM BENJAMIN MAKE THE CONSULAR INVOICE."

And on examination it appears that all, or nearly all, of the invoices received from Liverpool purport to be swora to before the count by one

William lienjamin.
it is a curious fact that the cipher seems to have been prepared also with a view of enabling the computators to cheat one another or the parties with whom they were dealing; for arrangements are made by which one can be instructed by a studie word to write a formal letter correctly stated on the invoice.

It is a curious fact that the cipner seems to have been carefully investigated. It is believed, however, that no less than \$3,000,000 worth of goods have been imported in the invoice parties with whom they were dealing; for around the consumption to the importer. It is obvious if in any was a case can be prefer to account of observations are made by which one can be invoiced by a single word to write a formal letter seems to definuded in duties has not been carefully investigated. It is believed, however, that no less than \$3,000,000 worth of goods have been imported at this port by this gang of conspirators within any account of the parties with word to write a formal letter seems to the appraise of any account of losses for with the cipner seems to definuded in duties has not been carefully investigated. It is believed, however, that no less than \$3,000,000 worth of goods have been imported at this port by this gang of conspirators within at this port by this part of the last two years. Epon these goods some duties were paid. Roughly it may, perhaps, be said that the cipner seems to definuded in duties has not been carefully investigated. It is believed, however, that no less than \$3,000,000 worth of goods have been imported at this port by this span of conspirators within at this port by this span of conspirators within at this port by this span of conspirators within at this port by the span of conspirators within at this port by the span of conspirators within at this port by the span of conspirators are made by which one can be intended by a single word to write a formal letter the constraint and the provided in duties has not been carefully investigated. It is believed, however, that no less than the constraint and the provided in duties has not been carefully investigated. It is believed, however, that no less than the constraint and the provided in duties has not been carefully investigated. It is believed, it is believed, however, that no less than the constraint and

meet obligations to me," and by another word can be instructed, "send me forms; cable that you suspend payment, and are writing particulars by

The cipher is full of information, which has been found of great importance by the District Attorney and the officers of the government. One paper found upon Lawrence is so extraor-dinary that it ought to be essecially mentioned. On the 26th of May, 1874, District Attorney Blass wrote to

Attorney and the officers of the government. One paper found upon Lawrence is so extraordinary that it ought to be est chally mentioned. On the 26th of May, 1874, District Attorney Blass wrote to

Messes, Field, Morkis & Fenner.

of this city, auctioneers, that he had received information that certain goods upon their catalogue, of a sale to be made on that day, were sinuggled or fraudulently introduced into this country, and he requested them to give him the name of the person who consigned the goods to them. Messirs, Field, Morris & Fenner virtually and peremptorily refused to give any information. When Lawrence was arrested, the original letter written by District Attorney Blass to the auctioneers hearly a year ago was found in Lawrence's possession. The recent examination has shown that the goods thus Dasignation has shown that the goods thus Dasignation has shown that the goods thus a year ago were part of the goods fraudulently introduced by Lawrence and his co-conspirators, they having been followed by their marks and numbers from the time the goods left the ship until likey passed into the auction room. A very large portion of the zoods fraudulently introduced by the conspirators were sold through the auction house of Field. Morris & Fenner. The agent of the conspirators who nominally dealt with them was

by the conspirators were soid through the anction house of Field, Morris & Fenner. The agent of the conspirators who nominally dealt with them was

ONE AREON WOLF,
Who opened with them a series of accounts, some sixteen in number, all except one or two in the name of fictitious persons; and he received from Messrs, Field, Morris & Fenner the proceeds of all the goods consigned to them. The aggregate receipts during the year 1874 alone were
ABOUT FIVE HUNDERD THOUSAND BOLLARS, the invoice value, as stated by Woll to the auction house, being about \$700,000, Not all of the moneys, however, seem to have been paid direct to Wolf, for checks in the name of Lawrence, or which passed into Lawrence's hanne, to the amount of \$80,000, had been paid. It has been discovered that another auction house in the city soid about \$250,000 worth of goods; but becoming satisfied from the way in which the beamething wrong in the manner in which he become possessed of them, they remsed several months before the frauds were discovered to have anything more to do with him. There is reason to believe that a considerable amount of the goods imported by the conspirators were soid in Philadelphia at auction, and in chicago, St. Louis. Cincinnati and San Francisco. There is also reason to believe that there was quite an amount of fraudulent importations made at New Orleans and other Gulf ports. Not all of the goods, however, sold in this city were sold at suction, it appears that one Lafayette Grail, nominally engaged in the liquor business in Warreen street, under the firm hame of M. L. & L. Graif, sold during a period of about fifteen months to MESSRS. H. S. CLAPLIN & CO., in this city, about \$440,000 worth of French sitks. They have been identified as part of the importations made by Lawrence and his fellow conspirators. They were

STANDARD FRENCH SILES,
the value of which in the market never varies more than a lew cents, and they were purchased at from twelve to twenty per cent less than market value. The buyer of Messrs. H. B. Cladin &

exportations as to the necessity of procuring

BAIL FOR BALL in order to prevent him from confessing and making statements against the other conspiramaking statements against the other conspirators. Before sufficient evidence was in possession of the authorities to take steps for the arrest
of Graff, he escaped to Canada, where he has
since remained, living there openly, confident
that there is no law under which he can be extradited. After he escaped to Canada it was
learned that he had on deposit in a safe deposit
company in this city some trunks, which were beleved to contain valuable property. The District
Attorney thereupon commenced a suit against
Graff in the District Court of the United States to
recover a large sum of money, and procured from
Judge Biatchord.

AN ATTACHMENT AN ATTACHMENT

recover a large sum of money, and procured from Judge Blatchford

AN ATTACHMENT

against all the proporty of Graff, including the trunks meationed. The District Attorney was immediately met by counsel claiming to appear for Graff, who procured a stay of proceedings, prohibiting the opening of the trunks, and who made a motion to dissolve the attachment. This was based upon an addawl of Graff, that prior to the issuing of the attachment he had ceased to be an inhabitant of the Southern district of New York, which, if correct, left the Court without jurisdiction to entertain the action, and, therefore, to issue the attachment. The District Attorney, though believing that this statement of Graff was untrue, found himself without evidence to meet it, and he therefore decided to discontinue the action in the State Court and & commence an action in the state court against farf, and to obtain there an attachment against nim as a non-resident of the State of New York, founded upon his own affidavit given in the United States Court that he was discontinued and that in the State Court was discontinued and that in the State Court commenced aimset simultaneously. The attachment of the United States Court was released, but only to be immediately followed by an attachment in the State Court.

At this point a singular occurrence transpired. As soon as the action in the United States Court was discontinued the attorney was had appeared for Graff in that action appeared in the State Court was discontinued the attorney was had appeared for Graff in that action appeared in the State Court was discontinued the attorney was had appeared for Graff in that action appeared in the State Court was discontinued the attorney was had appeared for Graff in that action appeared in the State Court was discontinued to the state Court under which is a state to the court of the c

favor against Graff, his own client, under which

Court with an attacament in his (the attorney's) tavor against Grafi, his own client, under which he sought to attach the sought to attach the professor company. He, however, reached the Safe Beposit Company a few minutes after the District Attorney's attachment, and, thereupon, finding that the suit against his own client was likely to fail of accomplishing his object, he turned round, and as the attorney for his client (Grafi) whom he had just sued, moved to dissolve the attachment obtained by the District Attorney. This motion was denied by Judge Donchue, and thereupon an appeal was taken to the General Term, where the question has been argued, but not decided.

In the meantime in consequence of the stay of proceedings no attempt has been made to ascertain the contents of the trunk. The letters found upon Lawrence, however, indicate a reason why so strennous efforts have been made to prevent the opening of the trunk. One of them says:

THINGS LOOK MINED AND ALL SEEMS QUIET,

the opening of the trunk. One of them says;—
THINGS LOOK MIXED AND ALL SERMS QUIET,
in fact too much so. The affair has taken a new phase,
which may compromise others, through our Mr Ggiving a power of attorney to his wife. When she got to
the Sate Deposit Company's office she found a marshal
had already been there and put his seal on!
A letter from Morris says not to write to him, as nothing is saire. I must tell you that the safe, instead of containing large sums of money, has a receipt for these
books, which are in the vadits of the same company. At
last writing they had not opened the safe.

Another of the conspirators was H. J. Levy.

books, which are in the vaults of the same company. At last writing they had not opened the safe.

Another of the conspirators was H. J. Levy, who also fied to Canada. He is colleved to have been the person who took a large portion of the iraudulent caths necessary for the entry of the goods. For a long time the District Attorney was unable to secure evidence on which to POUND A CHARGE AGAINST LEVY, mpon which se could be extradited; he therefore caused him to be watched in Montreal for several weeks, confident that he would some time endeavor to escape to Europe, and that in doing so he would probably pass through the United states. Levy ascertained that he was watched and sought to leave Montreal socretly, but was most industriously and ingeniously ioliowed by Mr. Boland, who tracked him to Quebec. It being then doubtful whether Levy might not undertake to go to St. John and Halifax by sleigh through the woods, without coming into the United States, Mr. Boland was directed by the District Attorney, who and in the meantime procured sumctions the extractions of the extractions in a surrection. the woods, without coming into the United States, Mr. Boland was directed by the District Attorney, who sad in the meantime produced sumcient evidence to cause his extradition, to cause the arrest of Levy so soon as he should become satisfied that he was not coming to the United States, while matters were in this condition the Quebec police, who had been communicated with, but warned not to make an arrest, without any guithority suddenly arrested Levy, who, as it afterward appeared, had actually bought his ticket for Portland. After having arrested him they mysteriously discharged him, without any notice to Mr. Boland or the American Consul. He disappeared from Quebec and has not since been arrested. There is hitle reason to donot that Levy's pischarge by the direct and improper use of money. We have not by any means named all the persons who were concerned in these frands upon the government. The conspiracy was very lar reaching and is believed to nave embraced a considerable number of persons whom we have not mained. It is obvious that a number of parties in Europe were concerned in it, and also that parties in Montreal were largely concerned, procably furnishing a good deal of the money necessary for carrying it out. Others in this city, merchants and special are persons whose procably furnishing a good deal of the money necessary for carrying it out. Others in this city, merchants and special or a person while which would like too

equal y involved. There have been in connection with

THE HUNT POR THE CONSPIRATORS

many currous things which would take too much space to state. Every movement of the government officers was watched; the friends of the conspirators even going so far as to accertain surreptitions; in washington, when extradition papers were issued from the Secretary of State's office. Every obstacle was thrown in the way of obtaining information. When subpremas were issued for the auction firm accessly named and their cartman to appear before the Grand Jury they took away the books of their cartman and forbade him to testify, and themselves started to withhold all information. After an application for an order for committal for contempt had been made the parties relented, and thereafter gave to the government has been maden desired.

mation desired.
The amount of which the government has been

\$1,000,000 at least. The injury to nonest importers HE PIEST DISCOVERY OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE

On the 12th of December last Special Agent Brown, one of Colonel Howew officers, while tracing up some suspected cases of smurghing at the Constom House, learned that sixteen cases, represented on the invoice to contain shells, had been entered on that slay as part of the cargo of the steamship City of Montreal. His suspicions were aroused. Inspector Shahim was detailed to assist him in prosecuting further inquiries. The cases had been has tily removed from the steamship company's pier to the freight dopot of the Hudson River Railrond. Both officers repaired to the depot with the object of finding out their frue contents. They proceeded to examine the cases by handing them to assortain their weight and also by shaking teem, but for tack of positive evidence, and not being clothed with sufficient such of its contained the model, to keep a model, they concluded, instead of breaking them ones contained higher dutable goods than shells.

The cases, when at the dapot, still retained the

The cases, when at the depot, still retained the marks of the mythical consignor. The mark of each case was "J. W.," in a diamond. Special Agent Brown, before a mmencing his vigils, out with his penking an indepartation into each case so that it would be recognizable again. A few days thereafter the cases were surreplitionally called away during the absence of both officers to the corner of Cedar and Washington streets. The special agent examined the storekeeper's books and found that the cases with their old marks erased and "L. B." substituted had been removed from the warehouse but a few hours previous to the visit of the special agent. They were next traced to

next traced to DANIEL MATTHEWS' AUCTION BOOMS, opposite the Post Office, on Laberty street. Procuring a search warrant from Justice Quinn the special agent opened two of the cases at the auction rooms and found that his suspicions were substantially verified and that the cases contained, instead of suchs, a quantity of silverware. The goods were then seized and conveyed to the Custom House. The special agent pursued his investigations further for the apprehension of the dishonest importer who had smuggled the goods in under a false invoice. He went to the bond cicrk to ascertain the names of the bondsmen. He obtained the bond, which contained the names of N. Bisanti, No. 28 William street, and H. J. Levy, doing business at No. 6 Park place. The first name on the bond was lorged and fictified, the office of the originated gain of the singigier, and, as events have since demonstrated, one of the Drincipals of the originated gain commanded by Lawrence. Special Agent Brown. DANIEL MATTHEWS' AUCTION BOOMS,

SKARCHED LEVY'S PLACE OF BUSINESS On Park place and found eleven cases of silk neckties, which were represented as domestic goods, but which were no doubt of foreign make. The cases bore the initial marks of firms in Philadelphia, St. Louis, Chicago and other places, and were ready for shipment. Places of empty cases were discovered bearing the foreign steamer's marks and the brands of examiners and appraisers.

The seizure of silverware having been regarded at the time by the reveaue officers as any other ordinary sinugifing case, the special agent who made the same permitted the other goods found at Levy's place to pass. But had he known that subsequent developments would show the magnitude of the smitigling operations he would probably have selized every article of increanning found at Levy's place. Scarch was made for Levy after the seizure, but he had taken. His departures for other parts. Private Detectives Boland and Mooney, armed with a warrant of arrest, were despatched after the furtive, who was traced to Canada, where the officers arrested him. But white awaiting the arrival of the extraction papers, Levy's lawyers procured a writ of habeas corpus, and the prisoner was again at large. The detectives, for some un-The seizure of silverware having been regarded

produced a writ of habeas corpus, and the prisoner was again at large. The detectives, for some unaccountable reason, failed to keep a vigilant eye upon him, and he finally ciudeit them entirely, and his whereabouts since are strouded in mys-

THE FRAUDULENT PLOT DEEPENS.

At the time of the discovery of Levy's smuggling ransactions, Lawrence, the Custom House orditals and others, alleged to have been in complicity with Levy, were unknown in the premises, and Special Agent Brown summied against mother sing at the Cunaid stores in Jersey City, which the smuggling conspirators had left exposed. It is at this functure that Deputy Consector Des Anges figures as a partices crummis. which the sangging conspirators had left exposed. It is at this juncture that be juty Colector Des Anges figures as a particeps criminis. The special agent discovered seventeen cases of goods which appeared to him somewhat irregular, and he concluded to watch them very closely. Assisted by luspector Bibbins, Special Agent Brown alternated with him to watch the cases which was continued for fourteen days. The cases were marked "J. C. P." in a diamond, and on the ship's manifest and on the triplicate invoice were entered as hosiery and consigned to J. C. Parker, a mythical importer, of course. When the special agent applied to the invoice clerk at the Custom House for the invoices of the goods he learned that they were in the possession of a record clerk named Van Ausiand, who had locked them up or secreted them and left for Wilmington mompliance with the demands of a subpensa, which it is supposed was conveniently at hand to in compliance with the demands of a subpens, which it is supposed was conveniently at hand to take Van Ausland away from his desk until the goods were sale in Canada. It appears that Lawrence and Deputy Surveyor Kirk mad requested Van Ausland to obtain possession of the invoices of the goods for them. At all even is the original invoices were

NOT ACCESSIBLE TO THE SPECIAL AGENT (Intil it was too late for him to make the setzure. The siminglers had, in the meantime, suspected had eesigns of Colonel Howe's officers, and made haste to execute a new bond for the safe transportation of the goods into Canada. The names on the bond were

J. B. PIERSON, A CUSTOM HOUSE RROKER, and Robert Hastings, another mythical bondsman, They also ordered a true entry to be made out by the Gray Brothers, said to be the nephews of James E. Davies, a well known polifician, and

They also ordered a true entry to be made out by the Gray Brothers, said to be the nephews of James B. Davies, a well known politician, and whice entry represented the true quality of the goods in the cases, and which called for the two bind? cases of hosiery sent to the public store, seven cases of slik and the remaining eight cases of cloth, which had been represented on the original involce as hovery entire in order to evade the payment of a heavy duty.

While the original entry was in duress the true entry, which showed fraud upon its face from the irregularity of the manner in which it was made out, was used to get the goods away from the seizure officers. The true entry, bearing the indersement

seizure officers. The true entry, bearing the indorement

"ROBERT DES ANGES, DEFUTY COLLECTOR, examination waived," did not have a consul's certificate attached, which is a gross violation of the revenue laws, and which, when not forthcoming, all importers are obliged to give bonds to produce, which the smugglers failed to do with the connivance, it is alleged, of the Custom House officials. On the 23d of January the true chtry was procured and this same day the goods were shipped to Montreal, Canada. Even when in transit special Agent Brown bas nopes that Van Ausland would return and produce the talse entry in order for him to telegraph the Collector at St. Abans to intercept the cases. Van Ausland, nowever, did not put in an appearance early enough. The documents containing the evidence of Lawrence's and ils partners' crime, as applicable to this particular case, are in possession of the proceding anthorities of the government, and though the authorities falled to seize the goods, the proofs of the fraud are apparent enough to satisfy the demands of justice.

Lawrence's and als partners' crime, as applicable to this particular case, are in possession of the prosecuting authorities of the government, and though the authorities falled to seize the good, the proofs of the fraud are apparent enough to satisfy the demands of justice.

BERAKING UP OF THE CANG.

The last scizure of goods belonging to the singgiers was made on the 2½ or 3d of January last, and it was chiefly through the instrumentative of the same special agent who has labored so unceasingly to break up the gang and expose their modus operandi of cheating the government. The cases were marked "F," in a diamond, and contained sliks. They were invoiced as nosiery. The bond clerk, Rice, having been put on his guard to look out for the parties who had been palming off mythical bondsmen on him, notified Mr. Baich, Oniel clerk of the Seizure sureau, that the parties whom Special Agent Brown was so solicitous about had called and given another bond for eight cases of silk. One spurious name was on the bond, that of V. Bisanti, and the other two names Lawrence and Levy. Baich at once consulted with Deputy Surveyor Kinnek, who took Detective Mooney with him, and both waited at the steamer's dock until the goods were "permitted." When the permit came the cases were off the dock and in the custody of the seizure officers. Just isclore the cases were removed a note was handed to the inspector in charge from Deputy Collector Des Anges asking that the permit should be returned to him. The inspector handed the note to Depaty surveyor Klinek, who follows the seizure room in the Castom House. It is supposed that Des Anges and learned that Klinek and Mooney had asticipated the supment as a case of sinugaling and would discover his connection with the smagglers Brothers, mouttoned above as having made out a substitute entry for the trait the parmit bear and the parties and elected that the same for the dating back as as as 18-12.

Special Agent Brown has discovered houses in the city which are received goods valued in the agg

HISHOPS AND PRIESTS ACCOMPANY THE PAPAL M'GLYNN ENTENTAIRS BIXTY CLERICAL AND LAY GUESTS IN HONOR OF THE OCCASION-A GALA DAY POR THE CLERGY.

Mgr. Boncetti, Dr. Ubaidi and the Count Marcioschi, as the guests of the Rev. Dr. Mctilynn. pastor of St. Stephen's, yesterday visited the institutions on Blackwell's, Randall's and Ward's islands, and the visit was made the occasion of a Devotion of a Reformer's Heart, Though gain time, such as froman Catholic priests seldom indulge in. Dr. McGivon had made ample preparations to do honor to his distinguished friends and had issued invitations to a large number of priests of the archdiocese and eighboring dioceses to join the party, and to testify by their presence the mient to honor the tions there was scarcely a decimation, and more than sixty gentlemen, the majority of them being priests, had assembled at the pastoral residence yesterday morning before sen o'clock. The carparty then drove down to the foot of Iwenty-sixth street, where the steamer Arrowsmith, which Dr. McGlynn had chartered for the day was lying alongside the pier. Commissioner Bailey, President of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, with his associate Commissioners, here met and were introduced to the Papal Envoys and others of the visitors, and after these courtesies had been got through with the distinguished party started on their trip to Blackwell's Island.

Arrived at the island, they were received by Dr. Kitchen, who conducted them through the Charity Hospital. Leaving here they visited the Almshouse, and tuen, under the guidance of Warden Fox, they penetrated the corridors and tiers of cells of the Penitentiary. Again embarking on the steamer, they went up the river to Randall's the steamer, they went up the river to Rundall's Island, where one of the pleasantest episodes of the day occurred. As the Arrowsmith neared the shore, the party were confronted by the Randll's Island Guard, 200 boys in uniform, who were drawn up on the lawn in military array, and as the visitors came up to them one of the boys, Master Grace, stepped forward in front of his companions and delivered a very neatandress of welcome. To this the Rev. Dr. McGlynn replied in the happiest vein, telling the boys that the visitors reciprocated the kindly feelings with which they had been welcomed, and that they felt propulations. reciprocated the kindly feelings with which they had been welcomed, and that they felt bround of the noble lostitution which they had come to visit, as they ald of all the noble institutions of the State and country. It was to Catholics an especial pleasure to see reared up those institutions which would protect and loster the young; which would help make them good and true men and listil into wearied hearts, old and young, some gentle feelings that would reconcile them to the will of Providence. Catholics lell proud of their country and honored its institutions, and bessed the land in which its institutions, and bieseed the land in which there was liberty and laith and freedom from per-secution for conscience sake. The Monsignors

its institutions, and biessed the land in which there was liberty and laith and freedom from persecution for conscience sake. The Monsignore also addressed the boys, speaking in Italian, his remarks being interpreted by Dr. McGiyna. He expressed the gratification it afforded him to visit the institution and hoped that God would bless them all, encouraging usem to useful lives and to a strict adherence to rectitude in all they did. After visiting the several departments on the island the party re-embarked, and the Arrowmith steamed up the river to Ward's Island, where they were received by Mr. James Lynch, Commissioner of Emigration, by whom they were conducted through the listination. After partialing of some refreshments here the visitors were escorted to the boat by the Commissioner, and the Arrowsmith then put her bow in the direction of the hotel at Jones' Wood, where Monquin had been busy all day in the preparation of a sumptious repast for the distinguished party. After dinner br. McGiynn, the Monsignore and others made pleasant speeches suitable to the occasion, and the entertainment closed with the Roman "Viva," a cheerful synonying for our American "Hurrah." Re-embarking the Arrowsmith steamed down the river to the Battery and out to the broad ocean to allow the visitors to see the forlifications of the harbor. At a late hour in the attenuon the party disembarked at the starting points, look of Twenty-sixth street. Among Dr. McGiyna's guests were Busnop Lyuch, of Charleston, Sr. C. Elsingto Missing and second and other the starting points, look of Twenty-sixth street. Dr. McGlynn's guests were of Charleston, S. C.: Kienop O'Hara, of Scrant B. Pa.; Rev. Father McCready, Rev. Father accaulay, Rev. Father Ryroc, Rev. Father Costigan, of St. Stopheu's; Rev. Father Curran, of St. Andrew's; Rev. Father Quant, of Suffern; Rev. Dr. Bortsell, Rov. Father Hickey, of Brooklyn; Rev. Father O'Lougnin and Rev. Father Ferris, of Finshing; Rev. Dr. McSweeney, Rev. Father Malone and Rev. Pather Keegan, of Brooklyn; Rev. Father McCartay, of Holy Cross; Rev. Dr. O'Connor and Rev. Dr. Laughin, of Philadelphia; Rev. Father McCartay, of Bergen, N. J.; Rev. Father McGovern, of Bergen, N. J.; Rev. Father McGovern, of Bergen, N. J.; Rev. Father McGovern, of Bergen, N. J.; Rev. Father Barry, o. Bossville, S. I.; Father James, of Sulhvan street Mission; Rev. Father Fransioli, of Brooklyn; Rev. Father Resriey and Rev. Father Keane, of the Cathedral; Rev. Father McGean and otners from neighboring dioceses, and all the prominent pastors and assistant pastors in the city. His Eminence Cardinal McCloskey was reluctantly absent, an omeial duty calling him to Fordham College.

The Roman envoys expressed themselves as highly delighted with the excursion and with the great kindness mailfested toward them by all the assembled priests, It is but right to say that the pleasures of the day, which all who participated in tuern were loud in acknowledging, were due to the graceful skill with which Dr. McGlynn did his part as hoss.

THE METROPOLIS.

THE DISABLED STEAMSHIP ON HER WAY TO YORK-ROW CAPTAIN ELLIS AVOIDED PAYING SALVAGE-ACTION OF THE OWNERS. NEWPORT, R. I., May 13, 1875.

The steaming Cyclops arrived here at six e'clock this morning, for the purpose of towing the disabled steamer Metropolis to New York, and started with her in tow at two o'clock this afternoon. Two of the passengers left her, one to go to Boston and the other to New Haven, leaving, when she started, seventeen on board, in the opinion of nautical men in this vicinity, Captain Eilis acted very shrewdly in getting the schooner Harriet S. Brooks to tow her to Dutch Island for the sum reported in to-day's HERALD. The reason why he eid not secure assistance before arose from the fact that should be slow a vessel to take hold of the steamer and oring her in, salvage would be claimed in view of her helpless condition. Before the schooner was allowed to commence her work nor captain was obliged to sign a written agreement that \$200 was for all claims around either vessel or carron. He written agreement that \$200 was for all claims against either vessel or cargo. He desired to wait uptil he got the steamer in before coming to any agreement; but Captain Ellis would not consent to any such proposition, knowing that if he did a different aspect would be put upon the matter and that I would be left to referees, who would certainly award the schooler a higher sum for her services. In speaking of the INDIFFERENCE OF HER OWNERS the Daily News of this evening says:—

the Daily News of this evening says:—
Though the owners anew of her being in this vicinity, and disabled, they did not consider it worth while to send our a tag to help her is, as had been repeatedly done by other steamer owners, and as the vessel was loaded with vegetables they seem to have considered the satery of the passengers and crew assured, but their comfort unworthy of notice.

Your correspondent called upon Purser Crawford, of the Metropolis, to-day and informed him of the comments which had appeared in the newspapers in relation to the action of the steamer owners. He indignantly defiled the reports of their want of laterest in the matter, and unther states that the caprain of the tag Cyclops, which had just arrived from New York, informed him that he owners had requested the Secretary of the Treasury to their value owners had requested the Secretary of the Treasury to the revenue culters to keep a sharp lockent for her, and that attg, a few days ago, had need sent from New York with strict orders to cruise as an out as Barneyat in search of her.

The attendance of spectators at the Rink yesterday afternoon and evening to witness Weston's efforts to accomplish the task he had undertaken was greatly in excess of any other day since the ommencement of the walk. Weston at midnight on Wednesday had waiked 236 miles, suffering from the effects of several big blisters on the tions and on which the duties due the government. If paid, would have amounted to nearly \$1,500,000. The shipments of the spurious importers were always chiered under the head of jute for alpaca, homery for siles and either buttons, corests or doils for lace. It is impossible to ascertain the quantity of foreign goods that have been shipped to other parts of the country without payment of the duties.

REAL ESTATE.

The following were the sales made yesterday at the Exchange Salesroom:

New york reorrary—by a simboon september of the following were the sales made yesterday at the Exchange Salesroom:

New york reorrary—by a simboon september of the following were the sales made yesterday at the Exchange Salesroom:

New york reorrary—by a simboon september of the following with it is a simboon at the same man as he stepped on the track. Sie waiked stondily along for wenty-five mines without of his feet, such the looked sarreety like the same should be a sleep which lasted over two hours. He awoke refressed and with but aftire pain. The heat, too, had simple cannot be same man as he stepped on the track. Sie waiked stondily along for wenty-five mines without of his following with it is a straight over a straight over a straight of the well and in four years of the collect same man as he stepped on the track. Sie waiked stondily along for wenty-five mines without of his following with it is a straight over a straight over a straight over a straight of the wait for save all manel fast keep his feet from getting overcated again, he rested and strengthed to get over two hours. It is a straight of the straight and fook to bed, where he soon dropped of to a sleep which lasted over two hours. It is a straight of the straight and fook to bed, where he soon dropped of to a sleep which lasted over two hours. It is a straight of the straight and fook to be soon dropped of the straight and fook to be straight and fook to he track. Sie waite of the straight and fook to sleep which lasted over two hours. It is not to his lock to which had caused considerable inflammation and at the same time great ageny. He restee

THE PAPAL AMBASSADORS. |"DORY" TO "VICKY."

envoys on a visit to the islands-DR Mrs. Woodhull's Packet of Golden Age Correspondence.

"PUT THIS UNDER YOUR PILLOW"

His Head Was Giddy

Below will be found the batch of gushing corre-

spondence addressed by Tueodore Tilton to Mrs.

Victoria Woodhull, and by her produced in the great scandal suit on the demand of the counsel naturally inspire as specimens of the hterature affected by the self-style-i social reformers, whose wiscom has outgrown divine institutions and who declare marriage a relic of barbarism, they will be in the scandal action, as promising possible clews to the truth in the vast mass of falses which has been accumulated by the sworn evidence of conflicting testimony.

These letters complete Mrs. Woodhuil's packet, but she, in her remarks to the Court, hinted that there had been others, if so, their contents can only be guessed. These letters would not hang anybody, but their publication can hardly now be specially gratifying to their author. His sworn testimony indicated only a meagre acquaintance with the lady whose biography he wrote in such glowing terms; and he expressly disclaimed any very intimate relations with her. The letters certainly indicate an easy disregard of social trammels and a considerable amount of assured mutua good feeling. Victoria is adjured to dream of her affectionate Theodore, and she is profferd "peace" in much the same terms that from the same pen greeted the Plymouth pastor with T. T.'s benediction. No clew is given to the truthseeking reader as to what was the charm whose presence under the pillow of the Priestess of Progress was to comper sweet visions of the long haired devotee. Was it a copy of Tilton's Golden age plography of the leader of the woman suffragists? or was it, perhaps, the same copy of "Paradise Lost" with watch he courted sleep for his own tired eyelids at Winsted? or was it a satchel of hop pawder? Guesses are useless, yet they will come, nor stop at any man's bluding. Then he does not forget that even an advanced woman can scarcely live on dreams and flattery alone. He promises "Dear Victoria" in another note that "Frank's Burgundy" shall contribute its exhibaration to the evening "picule from for the three of us." How gracefully ceremony is avoided in T. T.'s invitation of himself to ride up In Victoria's carriage to his temporary home at the Fifth Avenue Hotel ? After suon inborious courtesy it is to be hoped that the editor of the Golden age did not seriously interfere with his friend's departure for dinner by his visiting her unannounced, except by a brief "fraternal" "I am anxious to see you again to-day." No dates embarrass these bullets It only appears that most of them bear indications of being contemporaneous with Mr. Titton's editorship of the Golden age. They may therefore be considered as "gilt edged" specimens of the light literature of the era, supposed to have been represented by that light of

While the seekers after truth will scan these letters closely and yet fail to find much of solid material on which to base any judgment as to the facts in tals condict of antagonistic beliefs as to curious observer of society, who merely aims to shoot folly as it flies, will wender what it was which "my bear Friend" settled 'last evening," and whether it, whatever it may be, had anything morning. At the, same time doting lovers will not fail to rejoice that, though the head of the poet, statesman, philosopher, orator and fe-former might swim in the morning, his heart was even under pre-matutinal laintness, ever faith ui and trusting in Colonel Blood's wife as "the best and truest of haman sonis."

"UNDER YOUR PILLOW."

PIPTH AVENCE HOTEL. MY DEAR VICTORIA-Put this under your pitlow, dream of the writer, and peace be with you. THEODORE TILTON. Apectionately. AN ENGAGEMENT TO FOLLOW PRAYER MEETING.

THE GOLDEN AGE. My DEAR Vicrosia-I have arranged with Frank that you shall see Mr. Beecher at my house on Friday night. He will attend a meeting at the church tall ten o'clock and will give you the rest of the evening as late as you desire. You may consider this fixed. Meanwaile, on this sunshin y day I salute you with a good morning. Peace be WITH YOU. YOURS, THEODORE TILTON,
AN EVENING PICNIC FROLIC.

My DEAR VICTORIA-Emma is expecting you at dinner this evening. It will be a picnic frolie for the three of us, held in the library, around the centre table, and graced with Frank's Rurgundy.

1 will call for you in a carriag your office at

a quarter past six o'clock.
You will stay al night at Emma's. Do not fail to be ready. Hastily, T. T. "I WILL RIDE UP WITH YOU."

THE GOLDEN AGE.
VICTORIA-I have a room temporardy at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. where I shall abide for a few days and until Frank's return. I will ride up with you in your carriage this af-

ternoon at five o'clock. It I don't call for you please call for me,

Hastily, AGAIN ANXIOUS. T. T. THE GOLDEN AGE. My FRIEND-1 Grop you a line, hoping to carel

I am anxious to see you again to day, if convenient to yourself. Can you stop at my office on your way up town? If so, at what nour will you

you with it before you leave.

call? Or if I should go down to your office at five P. M., or later, would I be interfering with your departure for dinner ? My boy will bring me an answer. THEO. TILTON. Fraternally. GIDDY ADVICE-WHAT WAS SETTLED LAST EVENING !

yet able to sit up (for I am giddy with faintness this morning), toat your wishes, so far as they relate to my action, shall be faitnfully fulfilled. If no one else should remain to honor you, I, who know you well and believe in you utterly, will give

MY DEAR FRIEND-I make naste to say, while

THE GOLDEN AGE.

my honest witness that you are one of the best and truest of numan souls. Mrs. Hooker's letter, which I enclose, fa no

fuller of good will toward you than your uprightness and singleness of mind merit. But I think the advice which she gives concern your non-acceptance of the committeeship, like

Mrs. Davis' advice concerning your positive withdrawni, is not so good as the suggestion with which I hereby replace both-namely, that you abide in your lot, neither wavering nor changeful, but like the apostle who said, "Having done all, still to stand." I have no patience with any other policy than justice and courage. I counsel you against any appearance of surrendering to the apprehensions of traid friends. But, then, I am not a woman, and perhaps my advice is made of too stern a staff.

You settled everything last evening but the biography. Is it to go on or to stop?
And will you see Mr. Beecher this evening, as

arranged? Yours ever,

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four yours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last

year, as indicated by the thermometer at fluu-nut's Pharmacy, RESALD Building:—

1874, 1875,

3 A. M. 47 49 8:30 P. M. 79 70

6 A. M. 49 49 61 P. M. 72 60

9 5, M. 9 59 P. M. 67 48

72 M. 68 63 12 P. M. 69 51 A stage temperature for corresponding date just a tak